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the Schoolmen Therapeutica - or
~~Hoiginis rts~~ methodus medendi, that is
the Art of curing Diseases founded upon
a knowledge of all this Causes. ~~His part~~
~~of our Course~~ It is a necessary introduction
to our lectures upon the practice of
physic. It will save us much trouble
and time, when we come to consider the
different remedies which are indicated in
the Cure of Diseases, & the best time &
manner of applying them. ~~Sox~~ It is
alike contrary to my duty & inclinations
to enter into a detail of the different Vistues & Doses
Articles of the materia medica. This
you will receive with more advantages
than I am able to give it, from the

which I conceive to be necessary ~~in~~
~~our~~ for Physicians to work with, and
shall afterwards point out as far as I
am able, the manner of using them.
& In so doing I shall consider Disease
only in its simple, or Unit - State -.
In the practice of Physic - I shall treat
on all the ~~four~~ forms - States & Seats of
Disease -

~~As~~ In Considering the Operation of Medi-
cines you will perceive that I ~~have~~ have the
history of Impressions. ~~Medicines~~ all Meds
are intended to act by increasing these,
or lessening them, or by giving them a

Profesor of the materia medica. I shall
barely name the Different Clapes of medicines
and explain as far as I am able their
manner of Operating. Or in other words
I shall only furnish you with a view of all the
tools ~~I intend to work with~~ with all the weapons of our warfare,
fitted for our lectures upon Diseases. I shall
endeavour to apply them to the ~~sub~~ com=
=bats which take place between those dis=
=eases and the life of Man.

Before we proceed to consider the Different
Clapes of Medicines, I shall deliver a
few preliminary remarks, upon the
~~diff~~ treatment of diseases. They are intended
to produce a careful ~~review~~ views of them
in all their relations before we
venture into that conflict with them

In entering upon this subject we are met by several Objections to the healing Art. Attempts have been made to not only to depreciate the science of medicine, but to shew that it is altogether useless, and that diseases

= new direction. Of course it will be necessary in order to understand this part of our subject to be intimately acquainted with the laws that govern impression. I have called them the laws of Sensation. I shall therefore repeat them ~~to you~~. especially as some of the Gent: who now Lead me, were not present when they were delivered. —

which is to end in this Case, or in the loss of the life of a patient ~~I~~

The first Article that occurs in our Lectures is an inquiry into the powers of Nature in the Cure of Diseases. This is an important Subject. Wholl Volumes have been written in favor of these powers, and so highly have they been appreciated, that Physicians have been called from Hippocrates down to the present Day "the Servants of nature" - that is - persons whose business is only to watch and second all her Operations in curing diseases. These powers of nature were supposed by Dr Stahl & his followers to be under the direction of the Soul which when employed in rectifying the disorders of the System was called "Anima Medica", and her

V to I have only to

Operations, — the "Vires naturæ medicatrices."
upon this subject I shall read to you an
extract from an Oration on the diseases of
the Indians which I delivered before the American
philosophical Society in the year 1792. This
Oration you will find in the 3d vol. of my
med: Inquiries & Obs:ns. I am the more
disposed to read the passage to you upon
the powers of nature, that I may ~~vindicate~~
~~myself from a Charge of having derived~~
~~my Opinions upon~~ of them from Dr Brown
~~and to~~ shew you that the ~~principles~~ heads of the
principles & practice I am now teaching
from this Chair were "adopted by me
above
thirty years ago. p: 85 Vol. 38 "

We also Husband in Bibliotheca
med: Vol: IV

One evacuation
not often seen as Diarrhea.

A I am not ~~the original~~ ~~not the only~~ singular in thus opposing the leading ~~Opinion~~ of the powers of nature. D^r Sydenham long ago declared that ~~no one has declared~~ he should not be trusted in violent diseases, and particularly that the cure of the plague should be taken wholly out of her hands. D^r Willis gives the same advice. His words are "The plague has this peculiarity, that the cure is not to be left to nature, but we must fight against it always with remedies taken from Art!" But why need I mention authorities in favor of repudiating the powers of nature in the cure of diseases. There is scarcely any physician who does not do it every day of his life. What affinity does Bl in a pleurisy, & Opiates in a Dysentery bear to the tendencies of nature? and yet where is the physician who does not use ~~those remedies~~ the latter & Opium in the cure of those Diseases? The great diversity in the Opinions of physicians respecting the

In addition to what ~~I have said~~ has been said, I shall only remark further upon the powers of nature, that sickness & death in dumb Animals (in whom these powers exist in ~~this~~ this utmost vigor) are nearly synonimous words, — owing those powers to ~~them~~ being too feeble, or ~~too~~ improperly directed ~~to~~ to cure their diseases. ~~In~~ the ~~Catarrh~~, ~~the~~ Bilious fever, Worms, & even a Catarrh so easily & generally cured in the human species, it is well known are often fatal diseases among domestic Animals. ~~If~~ I might here proceed further, & shew the pernicious influence of the operations of nature in the morals & politicks, as well as in medicine. Folly & vice of every kind are the fruits of "following Nature" The Convulsions & distresses which have

Salutary powers of Nature has arisen chiefly from
this Contemplating them in different situations of
the System Viz: in health & in Sickness. In the
former state of the System, she is active - regular
& correct in her Operations, & equal to all her
exegencies. But in Sickness - the reverse of
this order & regularity takes place. "While one
part is prostrate, another ovracts its part.
There is no reciprocity of Action in the different
Systems. The Capacity of life ceases to pervade
them equally. all natural Sympathies, or Apositions are
destroyed & destroyed, even of parts contiguous to
each other, & most intimately related". In
short, in all violent diseases, Nature is
Richard Lee
apalled, or like a benighten man in a
Dark room, reels to & fro, without living
able to discover either window or door, ~~to~~
or if ~~he does stumble against it~~ by accident
he reaches One of them, stumbles against

~~lately~~ now afflicted so great a part of our globe are the effects of the Rules of mankind" follow-
-ing Nature". As well might we subscribe human
to the boasted, but Absurd Omnipotence of Rea-
-son in ~~moods~~ ensuring the ~~moral & political~~ pursuits
of ~~mankind~~ mankind of Moral & political happiness,
as admit of the salutary operations of Nat-
-ure in the Cure of ~~the~~ the violent ~~worst of the~~ diseases
of civilized life. In such diseases it is our
duty when ~~one~~ we ~~are~~ meet with them
in a sick room, always to treat Nature
as we would a noisy dog or Cat in the
same place, — that is, — turn her out
of the room, & shut the door upon her.

In thus ejecting the operations of
Nature in curing diseases, let us not
deprive Ourselves of the benefit of which may
be derived from observing even her feeble

it with so much force, as to break both it
and his neck together. — return to p: 8 ⊕

= from p 6 ~~In Disease says he~~ Dr. nicely speaks
of nature in the following terms "whatever
may be the necessity of one evil in the works
of nature to remove another, or the Utility
of such remedies as fevers of which people
die, I am of opinion that Diseases should
seldom be left to nature, & were I not
confirmed in this opinion by my own practice
in the Dysentery, I should be inclined to it
from the Precept of Sydenham, who took
some diseases out of her hands, when
her methods are uncertain, & gave them
a speedy termination.

For my part (adds the Dr) I have no
Opinion of nature as a medical Depot,
nor of Obsequious physicians as her
ministers, which may be thought heresy

ill directed, or dispiritioned efforts in medicine.
In the beginning or during the prevalence of ~~a~~ hospital
Epidemics, great advantages may be derived
from attending to this Symptoms in persons
who are but slightly indisposed, & not so ill as
to be confined by them ~~too~~. This will be best
done by observing those Symptoms in country
people, if the Epidemic prevails in a City, and of
persons ~~people~~ in genteel or high life if it prevails
among the common people. If if at such
times persons slightly indisposed have colerick
or sick stomachs; attack the Epidemic with
vomits and purges. — If they have Spontan=
=neous haemorrhages from the nose, - bla=
=ssy hoidal vessels, or Uterus, - ~~they~~ resort
immediately to the lancet - If they have
a universal tendency to sweat - have recour=
to sudorifie medicines - If they have
slight coughs, - suspect the lungs to be
deeply affected in the Subjects of the raging

in the temple, where the high priest him-
-self viz: Hippocrates says "Nature
cures Diseases". — The words of Mr. Riche-
-mand upon this Subject are ~~still more~~ well
worthy of our notice "In Disease probably
meaning a fever, — the circulation becomes
purely mechanical, — and Animal Matter,
more like common matter"! — of course
nature loses — Return to p: of 8 #

Epidemic. — If persons lightly indisposed complain of headache, — suspect the brain to be dangerously affected in your patients who are confined by the disease. If they are affected with boils, or eruptions on the skin, — fly to applications which produce artificial diseases on those parts, & lastly if they complain of a sore throat, & hawk and spit more than usual, pass in mercury as soon as possible to discharge the disease by a salivation. Again — in addition to these aids to be drawn from the mild forms of an Epidemic, an advantage may sometimes be derived from extending our views further, by enquiring whether the same Epidemic prevails among any of the Domestic Animals of the Country. If it does, let us examin its principal

& the same remarks apply to individual & chronic diseases. The tendencies of nature should be observed, and her ~~feeble~~ efforts assisted, ~~or thus~~ by medicine when they are too feeble to cure them. — How far follow Nature in ~~her~~ curing &c &c

In short - practice ~~should be~~ may be compared to a post on a high road which ~~often~~ points out the way we should go, without moving a step to ~~conduct us~~ accompany us on our journey. —

heat, and determinations. By means of
the ~~feeble~~ light through feeble, which may
be thus obtained from watching the Operations
of nature, we may be led to the use of
Remedies which may vanquish an Epidemic
in its worst and most ~~formidable~~ dangerous forms.

In observing a disposition in nature
to throw off a mild disease by a single out=
=let, let us beware how we rely upon
~~a single~~ one outlet in such diseases
as are violent. It has been said, by opening
any other communicating besides that to which
nature has pointed, — we thwart her
& thus retard, or prevent a cure;
Salutary Operations, — but this is not
true, and is contradicted daily by the
successful Practice of Physicians of very great in
Medicine. In a tendency to sweat in a
pleurisy — we bleed and purge without

V But again - this tendencies of nature shd.
be followed not only in Epidemics, but in
~~Individuals~~ the treatment of the diseases of
individuals in different ages - ~~Of this sort of~~
~~reflections~~ In infancy the inclines to throw
~~off plethora~~ offensive humours upon the head -
here - ~~the~~ we shd. divert them to the cuss -
- In Youth she inclines to throw plethora
upon the lungs - here we shd. divert it by
cups - blisters & issues - to the breast, and
stimulating applications to the Axin pits -
In old age she inclines to throw diseases
upon the bowels & lower extremities - here
we shd. assist her by ~~to~~ purges - and stimu-
= ating applications to the feet. but more
of this when we come to speak of revulsive
remedies. ¶ It is remarkable something analogous
to these Changes in the Determination of the
fluids takes place in pregnancy. In its
first stage, they are determined to the head &
stomach - In its 2nd to the bowels - & in its last
when the System partakes of most weakness to the

keeping a salutary Discharge by the pores.
- for a Diarrhoea - we accelerate the cure
by adding to the natural discharges by
the stomach & pores and sudorific medicines. - tempting to throw off the whole of a violent
disease by a single Outlet, we produce
the same fatal consequences which sometimes
occurs from an affrighted congregation
attempting to escape from a burning church, by
a single door, whereas by opening all
the emunctories of the body to a diacose,
we permit it to escape with the same
ease and safety that 20,000
were wont to & independant
citizens retired from the numerous
of the Roman Amphitheatre.
Doors using these words Otho,

= lower extremities in which they show
themselves by pain and Edematous swel=
=lings.

v Dr Cleghorn says it was always un=
=safe to use them in the Island of
Minorca. p. 78.

Another Question arises in this place previ-
-ously to our entering more particularly
upon our subject, - and that is, Are
there ~~are~~ any Diseases which it is improper to
cure by Art? - I answer there are. -
It will be impossible to name them all. I
shall only hint at a few of them. A Physician
who knows the principles of his profession will
easily know - when & how far to extend them.
- 1 It is always dangerous to cure Eruptions
upon the heads of Children, without substituting
a Diseases in their room.
2 The bleeding piles should not be cured in
old people, nor in persons subject to any
disease in the head. - nor should they be restrained
in any other persons without some ~~other~~
Vicarious discharge from the body. V
3 An Intermitting fever should not be
suddenly cured ~~or~~ when it succeeds madness
or palsy.

It diffused a local & ~~suffocated~~ fever through
the whole system. The late Dr Bond was so
much convinced of this truth, that he used
to send maniacs to a ~~prison~~ swamp in
Gloucester County in New Jersey in order to
infect them with the intermitting fever.

℔ The Gout in the hands should be cherished
when it proceeds melancholy, or madness

℥ The Rheumatism should not be cured
when it relieves pulm. ℔ Consumption, or
proceeds to madness. The Daughter of Dr
Monroe of Edin^r has been twice deranged in conse-
quence of her being cured of a Rheumatic
pain in her ~~head~~ head. His mania was cured
by a return of that pain.

℥ Letters. and ~~the~~ chronic sores in old people should
be ~~healed with caustic~~ approached with
a trembling hand by a physician. They

† The Cure of a Cough in an old man has Once
induced Death. Condy

v of Gutta rosea - or of a red pimpled
face ~~had~~ in One instance to produce palsy,
and another Epilepsy. in ~~hydrocotis~~.

are often the means of preserving life. I have twice known death to ensue from the healing of a sore upon the leg in old people. + Habit in these cases renders the system insensible to vicarious, or substituted discharges. Dr Darwin relates that he had known the cure of the Ascites thereby ~~should be~~ not relieved by tapping (for it is rarely cured by it) when it is but of long continuance with great caution. From the torpor induced by the the lymphatics ~~they~~ are incapable of acting when relieved by tapping. Under these circumstances the distention of the abdomen becomes a necessary stimulus of life. I think I have seen death induced by tapping in a few days in persons who had carried waters in the abdomen without much inconvenience for many months, & who might probably have

N Besides accidental cases are now and then made by the Lymphatics being ~~extend~~ opened by long prepare so as to ~~allow~~ an external ~~Effusion~~ into the abdomen, and ~~of~~ for the water, & afterwards to prevent by absorption, its accumulation. see Head & Ascites

8 An habitual discharge of Sweat from the feet should not be cured too suddenly. Dr Duns relates a case in which a Suppression of this discharge was followed by Dyspepsia, & the loss of four teeth.

9 The Itch should not be cured where it affects persons in Hipocondriasis, nor where it has relieved any Other Disease until the predisposition to that dis: =ease be removed.

10 Even a Gonorrhœa should not be suddenly cured when it relieves Other Diseases. It cures Intus= =mittent fever in N: Carolina. - It cures pul= =monary Consumption in a Capt Smith, & it has

lived several years in the same condition of their Systems. ~~These~~ These are but a few diseases which it is sometimes unsafe to cure — But there are sometimes pains with but little Disease, that from habit become necessary to the preservation of life. Of this Dr Darwin relates a remarkable instance in a Lady who died of a chronic disease in consequence of the extraction of some teeth from which she had been in the habit of suffering pain for several years. The cases in which pains becomes necessary stimulus of life and happily but few, & can exist only in in old people, or in a state of debility. Time too long protracted many of those which have been enumerated in entering upon the Cure of Diseases, it is incumbent upon us — to consider the Country; the County, the

certainly relieved ~~Rich Watkins~~ the Vomiting
Epistaxis, & Diarhœa of Rich Watkins in the
Hospital. Dunn 1857.

V Heat, and Cold, moisture & Dryness, do
have a sensible influence upon them, &
require a constant accommodation of
our prescriptions to them. ~~But again~~ Revt=
=ert further the protracted state of the Vernal
& Autumnal Diseases formerly mentioned.
The former extend to Feby — the latter to
Feb & march. But again —

the City - and even the
diseases often themselves
and wo even climates
and opposite treatment
Alternately Cold & warm
different from those
local Circumstances of
they are
~~this~~ to mountains - marshes &c often
require a specific treatment when they are
removed but a few degrees from each other
in point of latitude. From a neglect of this
discretion, much mischief has been done
by physicians in all ages & Countries.

2 The Seasons of the year should never
be lost sight of in the treatment of dis-
-eases. No two successive Epidemics are
ever so perfectly alike as to bear exactly
the same treatment in the second

V Lee in Common Place Book 2d 2 cases of Epidemics occurring twice one year - V Do another year.

The Remitting & Intermt fevers of Bath yielded before the year 1797 to the Yellow Bark - since that time - if has required the more powerful tonic of Bark to cure it.

‡ The inhabitants of Petersburgh & of other cold Countries bear large quantities of Ardent Spirits without being intoxicated by them - the Laplanders laughed at Linnaeus when he cautioned them against using Aconitum a poisonous herb in their broths, and it is well known the inhabitants of Egypt require stronger purges than people of other nations. Dr Hunter says the Linnaeus

season. A physician should therefore study
~~over~~ the diseases of every season as it revolves,
with the same care, that he did ~~to~~ those
diseases, the first time he saw them. V

3 The relative force of different diseases should
be attended to, if more than one disease should
prevail at a time; and the practice should
always be suited ~~thereto~~ to the predominating disease.

= This rule will easily be understood by
recollecting what was said formerly upon
the laws of Epidemics

4 Rational, or ~~predispositions~~ habits should be studied
not only of
in prescribing for diseases. The influence
climate but of
of Diet - Dress - intellectual & moral habits,
and even Amusements, often influence
the Character & force of diseases in persons
who visit foreign Countries. In
of Barbadoes ~~all of~~ the Intermittents

in Calcutta
require more active medicines of all
kinds that the natives of that parts of
the East Indies.

V Double the quantity of Bark is necessary
to cure an Intermittent that is required
to cure the same Disease in an European
Country.

are often attended with a ~~critical~~ swelling
in one of the legs. The natives of that Island
discover that symptom in foreign Countries,
when they are attacked with intermitting
fevers. The natives of Cold Climates are
the principal Victims of the yellow fever
in the West Indies, and often from the
Physicians of the Islands using the same
feeble practice in that disease, which they
use in ~~the~~ its milder grades in the native
citizens. An Intermittent in a native
of Ireland seldom yields to Bark without
or if he be affected by it the first year
after he arrives in the middle States of America,
while the same disease is easily cured by
a few Doses of Bark in an old citizen of
our Country. From an inattention to this
national peculiarity of Constitution in

an American Sea Captain, I once saw an
alarming
abscess in the lungs cured a simple pleuri-
-sy in the City of London owing to his loosing
losing but eight ounces of blood. This
Patient too was attended by the celebrated Dr
Fothergill. In an Army or Navy composed
of men of different nations, but of different States,
or even of men of the same
nation, but of different States,
great Convenience. During the late revolutionary war the
the diseases of the
Soldiers from new England were all
marked with more or less homesickness,
[a passion of the most debilitating nature) &
of Course forbad the use of depleting remedies
in the extent in which they might otherwise
have been indicated. The diseases of the Soldiers
from Virginia were marked at the
same time, with a passion of another
Indian corn bread, &
kind — it was for salted meat, — the
habitual
diet of this Country, and it was not until

V The same remark applies to medicines. Invie the Quantity of Bark is necessary to cure an Intermit: in the W: Indies that is necessary in an European Coun=
=try.

For food & Drinks

5 The appetites of the natives of Europe should not be neglected in sickness by an American physician. The
German and the Frenchman revoles most rapidly upon Roots & Wine, - The English=
=man's system is invigorated best by these & malt liquors, - the Scotchman's by Barleybroth and porrage, and the Irishmans by potatoes Lowens Butter milk, and ardent Spirits.

⊙ ~~Effects of Vegetable Diet on Appearance~~

It is from neglecting to attend to these ~~Complaints~~ dispositions, that we often see the same remedy
Do good in One case, & harm in another under apparently equal circumstances. Recollect the fable of the wax which upon observing a brick to be hardned by fire, threw itself into the fire, and was consumed by it. Dr Buxton has

those Articles of diet were
~~they~~ ~~were~~ prescribed for them, that their diseases
were completely cured. — The benefit of this
leading them with their early domestic food,
was much encreased by the pleasure of its
living associated with the remembrance of the
happy times - place - & society in which they had been
accustomed to eat them. V

6 Under this head it may not be improper
to glance at the forms of Government under which
and the Religions they profess.
our patients have resided, & formerly took notice
of the influence upon the body & mind in the
production and character of diseases.

7 The Individual predispositions of our patients
should be consulted in all our prescriptions
as divided into Sanguineous - Bilious - Nervous - Bilious, Lymphatic & Sanguineous.
Phlegmatic - Phlegmatic
Sanguineous - Cephalic
Intestinal
All require some variety in the Remedies employed
to remove common diseases. ⊙

8 Many persons have certain peculiarities
as to
in their Constitutions which are

recorded another fable that more forcibly illustrates
the disadvantages of not attending to individual
~~the~~ predispositions & to the existing condition of the System.
A mule loaded with a bag of salt,
and an Ass loaded with a bag of wool set out to
ford a river together. They both staggered under
their respective loads. The mule at length fell,
by which means the water penetrated his bag of salt
& dissolved washed away a considerable part of it into the
river. The mule rose, and went on with ease
Afterwards. The Ass upon beholding his companion
so much lightned & relieved by his fall - laid
himself down in the river. His bag
of wool was penetrated by the water, which
added so much to its weight, that he
attempted in vain to rise, & perished in the
stream. In a word - as One man's meat
(to use a common saying) is another
man's poison, so One man; one
fire can is often another man's death.
This remark upon the different

sometimes natural, & sometimes acquired. It
is called Idiosyncrasy. It extends to diet, medicines,
and even to certain sounds & sights. They
should be well known by a physician, &
strictly attended to in all his prescriptions.

¶ The Habits of sick people as to their diet &
Drinks should be studied by every physician
before he prescribes for them. These habits
relate to quality & quantity. Vegetable diets
will seldom restore a man reduced by a fever
who has been accustomed to eat three meals
of animal food in a day, nor will wine be
felt by the system of a man in a typhus
fever who has been in the habit of drinking
a quart or two of strong grog every day of
his life.

¶ ~~The diseases of a patient~~ The habitual
diseases of sick people should be inquired into

of ~~temperaments~~ predispositions, and the difference ch. W.
is perceived in the effects of medicines from
them, applies in a peculiar manner to
the different ranks of Society. The
rich ~~& luxurious~~ and ill have most sensibility
— the poor ↑ those who labour have most ir-
= ritability. ↑ all our Medicines should therefore be
prescribed with a reference to each of them.
For a medicine which will easily be borne
& do good to
~~by~~ a poor man will often injure a
man whose nerves are liable to be ~~con-~~
~~vulsed~~ affected & pained by the ~~food of~~ slightest stimuli.
return to 8. p 22

by a physician, ~~and~~ as also this habitual
Remedies. These inquiries will save a physi:
=cian much trouble, for certain diseases
yield to certain Remedies in some people ~~&~~
have no effect in like circumstances upon
other patients.

II In all ~~these~~ Chronic diseases, a retrospect shd
be had to the diseases of our patients Ancestors.
not only Gout, Consumption & madness
descend from father to son, but many diseases
of life Note ^ By tracing the feeds of a Disease
as I mentioned in our pathology
to hereditary predisposition, we shall be
led to ~~a~~ more force, & more perseverance
in the use of our Remedies for it, & more
carefully guard against its recurrence.
Always remember in this retrospect, to
look beyond the 2nd generation. Gout,

+ better in pathology.

v following ~~facts~~ facts will illustrate what
I mean by them.

& madness often pass by the 2d & appear in the 3d generation.

12+ whole families of children often acquire from birth, or from a tenderness of diet, or education, or situation the same diseases to which their ancestors. I have called them ~~diseases~~ peculiar ~~diseases~~ unknown to this Country to distinguish them from such as are hereditary. The Virginia, has buried nearly all his Children after they became Adults with the pulmonic Consumption. This disease has been general in his family, for the Doctor & his wife who now enjoy good health between 60 & 70 years of age were neither of them ever affected with a pulmonary Complaint. The Dr's father was ~~nearly~~ alive & nearly 100 years of age in the year 1798, as also were ~~he had~~

13 V The age of a patient should never be overlooked in our examinations of his case. Every age has its peculiar predispositions and diseases. This was taken notice of, in our pathology. ~~In~~

14 In adults of both sexes more especially in Chronic diseases, a reference should be had to the state of the Hæmorrhoidal vessels. In Women - the state of the Catamenia - & in Children, worms should never escape our inquiries into the causes of their respective diseases.

three Aunts & one Uncle in Scotland all of whom were upwards of 70 years of age. The same pulmonary Disease swept off the whole of the Children of a family of the name of Rowe a few years ago in Connecticut who were descended from Ancestors among whom that disease had never been known. I have heard of 3 Children in one family on Long Island who were affected with immobility of all their ~~Children~~ limbs, who were descended from parents who never were affected with any Muscular Disease.

15 It is the duty of a physician always to look beyond the day, or week before he is called to patient for a knowledge of its remote ~~Cause~~ Cause. ~~Cause and treat than~~ The debility induced upon the System ~~month~~ ~~before~~ by fatigue has now & then become

the Cause of a fever from the cooperation
of an exciting Cause a month afterwards.
The Undigested Aliment has produced Dys=
=pepsia five months after it was taken
into the Stomach. Strokes of Palls have
produced diseases several years after they
have been received, and the causes of
Youth in Drinking & Venery often appear
in the gout, Dropsies & melancholy
of old age.

16 ~~The Blood I have~~ ~~said has a predisposed~~
~~in these~~ There are certain diseases both of
the body & mind which prey upon the System,
the causes of ~~and~~ which are seldom made known to a
physician by a patient. They are intempe=
=rance in eating - secret drinking - love
~~debt~~ Vexation - mortified pride - debt, &
guilt. These must be sought for from
+ bank Losses

17 V ~~Dois~~ Recollect Lere that the removal
of the remote cause of those diseases, as well
as of many Others, is not always followed
by a Cure of those diseases. The maxim of
Celsus is not true. "Sublata causa, tollitur
effectus"! ~~vel oftan de dese~~ we see this in
most of the diseases, that are produced by
worms - also by wounds in tendinous
parts ~~ost~~ E.g. ta tanus - also in fevers from
the sensible qualities of the Air.
18. In any diseases have been cured by indulging
? ~~In these longings instead of hope & faith~~
longings whose to be indulged - whose not: the
longings of sick people. We hear only of the
Cures that have been performed in this way;
many people have been injured, & some destroyed
by them. The State of the System should always
regulate our consenting or refusing to comply

the friends or enemies of our patients. When unknown
we prescribe for them to no purpose, but
when known, the diseases they
have produced are often cured by attacking
these causes, by the combined powers of
Medicine, Reason & Religion. V. Ditons case.
under the head of Stimulants next year also faith
18[Hope should be inspired as far as it
can be consistent with truth in all diseases.
It is the the vehicle in which all our
Remedies should be administred to our
patients. I have read an acct of a French
Physician of moderate talents who was
observed to discharge more patients
from a hospital in France than any
of his brethren who were vested his
superiors in skill & knowledge & skill.
His success was ascribed wholly to his

with these longings, as much so as if the articles of Diet-Drinks &c were suggested by a Nurse, a Visitor or Another Physician. — + ~~as before~~ go to 32 +

Dr Cullen owed ~~much~~ many of his most important Cures to the happy talent he possessed of infusing a ~~radical~~ medicinal virtue into every word he addressed to his patients. The utmost circumspection will be necessary in our intercourse with sick people, least we should not by a casual Anecdote, or a misapplied consolation encrease their danger and distress, & thereby defeat the intention of our remedies.

19th
+ In the treatment of diseases under our Cognizance, there is a more active principle in the human mind that hope, & that principle that Quacks, & it is because this principle acts with more force in the ignorant &

next year 1809 — the hope-
less

I should never forget that
is Faith. It is from
their cures,

inspiring hope & confidence in his patients
+ Sy. C. L.
in all his prescriptions. ~~I think I have~~ I knew a
physician ~~who has~~ for much of this City
cured a Gentleman ~~from South Carolina of~~
a incipient pulmonary Consumption by
telling him as soon as he had given me
the history of his case, "that he could not
die of his disease, if he were to try for it".
The ~~above~~ Physician ~~and I have~~ to whom I made the first
impression upon Hypochondriasis which ended
in a Case in a Gentleman from Georgia,
by pretending to mistake his Companion
who accompanied him to my house for my
patient. He concluded at once, he could
not be very ill, or his countenance w:
have indicated his disease. ~~But I have~~ I am sorry to
say I have not always been equally
~~not always~~ ~~been this~~ fortunate in endea-
vouring to excite hope in my patients.
[To a sick man despairing of his recovery

uneducated, that the common people are
often cured by Quacks than persons of
cultivated minds. The effects of faith excited
by a Quack, are greatly aided by his pretending
to derive his knowledge from a
our diseases
peculiar gift of heaven. I have read well
attested histories of cures performed by these
men. It is true they are often of a transcient
nature — this shows that they depend on
means purely natural, but were the
debility left by the disease thus cured
removed by tonic remedies, I have no doubt
they would be as permanent as cures by
Other remedies. The existence of
this principle of faith in the human mind
I mentioned formerly. It power predominates
over not only reason but the senses. This Dr
Pitcairn proved in Edin many years ago, by
the following experiment. He placed three men
at half a miles distance from each other on

who was but slightly 30 indisposed
~~of a common disease~~ I said in order to
encourage him, that I had never lost but
One patient with his disease. This speech
had the contrary upon him effect from what I intended
~~for several days~~ ~~he propos~~
~~several days in great anxiety lest he should~~
~~become a fatal victim to the disease~~ He perceived
at Once that death had once entered at the
door of the disease under which he laboured,
and ~~he~~ from that moment ~~that~~ he dreaded
death finding his way to him thro' the same
opening. He mourned slowly, & often reminded
me afterwards of the contrary effect of the consolation
I had offered him in his sickness. I mention
on this fact to you Gent: not only that
you profit by my mistake, but that
you may see the great importance of imparting hope
to every portion of the minds of your
~~sick~~ patients

~~Many Remedies~~

a road that lead to Win: on which pigs were
usually brought to market on a certain day by the farmers' in their
arms; and instructed each of those men to
ask the first farmer he saw with a pig in
his arms the same question. ~~It a~~ It was
"what is the price of your Goose". To the first =
and has already raised and removed an im =
= mense mass of rubbish from our science.

= man he ~~said~~ - it is no a goose = he
its a pig — ~~the~~ same answer — was given
to the second — but not being interrogated
by the 3rd man he saw — he threw the ~~d~~ pig
in a fright from his arms & cried out
"The deal take it — it was a pig when
I left home". Don't you see — his faith
involuntarily got the better, not only of
his reason — but ~~per~~ of ~~his~~ the senses
of sight — touch — and probably of
hearing. — In making appeals to

I said in Our pathology that the predis-
-posing cause of all ~~general~~ diseases is De-
-bility. Were this Opinion merely ~~a Spec~~
-culative, I should not so Often repeat
it in my lectures. It is like a great mechanic
power in medicine,
— It leads to consequences that I hope will
produce a Revolution in the practice of Physic.
— ~~It~~ Happily for us this predisposing
debility has its Signs, as certain as the diseases.
It becomes us therefore to discover them, &
to apply our Remedies to remove it before
it has time to produce disease. What these
Remedies should be, shall be mentioned
under the proper heads when we come
to our Lectures upon the practice of
Physic.
There are perhaps no diseases which

this principle, a prudent physician will take
care to promise ~~as few~~ cures in cases which shall
not afterwards call in skill or integrity in question.
— changing position from West - to East cured a man of third
V ~~This was observed in one, but only~~ The
~~Sun in its Equinoctial~~ Sun at all times, ~~and~~
~~especially at the Equinoxes~~ — the moon in
its different phases — and even our earth in
annual & with many other causes,
its diurnal revolutions all tend to produce the
exacerbations &
these remissions; each

20
~~On~~ p. 32 ○ = ~~Medicines~~ Medicines should not be too
suddenly laid aside where they do not seem to
do good, ~~and in some instances~~ I have seen
cures follow the use of Remedies which have ap-
-peared to do harm. This is sometimes the ~~case~~ case w.
Lunatics & Sponges which have overworked our patients,
— I once sent a Lady to Ma for a Consumption.
She suffered very much from tempestuous
weather, and returned apparently worse, but
soon afterwards acquired strength & even
fat, and lived several years afterwards.
~~has been much the better ever since, tho' not completely recovered.~~ All

19 There are perhaps no diseases that are not alternated with exacerbations, and Remissions each of which requires very different & opposite medicines. It is the duty of a physician to attend to the changes in the diseases, and to accommodate his Remedies to them. The doctrine of debility being the predisposing Cause of disease will if admitted, extend its benefits to the treatment of the disease when formed, for it will lead a physician to watch for the moments of remission which are moments of debility, and to pour the whole force of his cordial & stimulating medicines upon the System during its Continuance. For this purpose he should often sit up with his patients at night especially in fevers. In Chronic diseases in which patients when they feel themselves a little better are too apt to lay aside their medicines this advice is of the

+ I am the more disposed to give this
advice from a suspicion that some Chronic dis-
=eases like such as are acute, particularly
fevers, have their fixed periods of duration,
and that medicines do not cure them,
but support the system, or keep life from
extinction, until they are worn away
~~wear themselves~~ reducing the system before morbid action — or by
by ~~time~~ season — or Diet — or a change
in the ~~predisposition~~ induced by the hand
of time. — O= | p 20

these Remedies which do not cure, or appear to do harm, act probably by weakening the disease, and thus bring it to the level to the powers of nature. The Ancients used a class of med: they called "Annalia". that is ~~Annal~~ Anodynes. +

21. A great advantage will arise ~~for~~ at times from reducing our patients from. What has been called "Self Attention", that is thinking & talking of their diseases. The late Dr Lodwall? of this city possessed this talent in an eminent degree. the Lord Society, and delighted in telling pleasant anecdotes. I have known him sit an hour in a sick room, after examining his patients ~~pu~~ symptoms, - During which time they have forgotten their pains & dis= =missed their fears. & rendered more dispos= =ed to conduct. This subject & tone of Conversation should be suited to the state of a patients mind & disease. There are cases in which Smith would be as hurtful as Opium in a highly inflammatory fever. ~~Chamfebolis~~ Even

~~pain, tho' not completely overcome~~

utmost importance, — hence it is often necessary to ~~say to such~~ direct patients, to ~~that~~ take their medicines; most faithfully, & in the largest doses, when they feel as if they had least need of them. The contrary practice is unfortunately universal among sick people. I once had a patient who laboured occasionally under Nephritis Calculi to whom I advised to drink freely of a strong Decoction of Uva Ursi. — In the intervals of paroxysms of his disease he neglected to take this medicine, but flew to it when in pain — at which time I believe it always added to his disease.

The application of the doctrine of debility as the predisposing Cause of disease, is not confined to days, weeks, or months before the Attack of a disease, nor

† Thus Head ache, and a tendency to consumpt.n are often ~~incurable~~ to fixed in the Con.= stitution. that they cannot be cured, but Death may be prevented from them by palliative remedies ~~for a season~~ Until in the lapse of years, they pass out of the System from a Change in the ~~pulmonary~~ Apoplexic & pulmonic portions into a fictitious State. the same thing may be said of many Other Diseases. — By thus preventing death, we save life. from a knowledge of the certainty, or great probability of these Changes from time in the different Systems a Physician will often beget as much Confidence & gain as much Credit as if he had cured the disease by the powers of medicine.

cannot always be borne. Convalescence is most useful in chronic diseases like the convalescence of such as are acute. —

22 However trifling the caution may appear, I cannot help adding a regard should be had to the expense of our Remedies. — Sickness you know suspends the means of earning, and collecting money, and I believe the efficacy of a medicine is often prevented, or lessened by its high price. Sea-Voyages, long Journies, distant Mineral Waters, and Baths of Bath, — madeira wine & Spirits should never be mentioned to persons in indigent circumstances. When prescribed, and not adopted, from an inability to bear their expenses, the distress produced by that inability often renders a disease fatal, that might possibly have been cured by other remedies.

23 Hippocrates & Celsus both advise never to undertake Doubtful, or incurable diseases. This advice partakes of pagan selfishness, and should not be followed. It is our duty to attempt all cases, and where a cure cannot be promised, to mitigate pain, & to prolong life, towards the passage to the grave. In prescribing a doubtful remedy in a case nearly desperate a physician should imitate the practice of Dr Cullen. He was called to a patient apparently in the last stage of an acute disease. He thought the loss of a few ounces of blood might possibly save him, and but declined to advise it instead of prescribing it, prevailed upon a Clergyman who came to see him to advise it. He did so, and the sick man recovered to the great honor of Dr Still with his patient when he heard of Dr and of their respective friends. with all his friends.

except Operations in Surgery only in this Direction. under this

put to its [to be carried] to Debility after disease. —
its
forming state, — nor to ~~the~~ actual ex=
=istence, ~~of disease~~; — it ~~extends~~ likewise to the con=
=valescence, ~~to for~~ to the prevention of the
recurrence of disease. The crisis or close
of a disease leaves the system in a worse
state than it found it in point of Debility.
To ~~obviate~~ remove this subsequent debility, tonic remedies
should be ~~continued~~ given, and exciting causes
of morbid excitement avoided for weeks &
months after ~~the~~ a patients apparent
recovery. This advice should derive peculiar
weight from recollecting how frequent patients
recover from the relapses which follow the crisis
fever. After the recovery from Chronic diseases,
~~indirect~~ the Remedies which removed them
should, in some cases be continued for
years. This will be necessary in more especial ~~ut~~
manner in pulmonary & nephritic Complaints

Chaplains
cannot always be boys. Conversation is the
lead, I shall add - never give
a patient over. As no Disease sh?
ever be ~~treated~~ as trifling let its Symp=
=toms be ever so mild, so no Symptoms,
of Death should ever induce us
to Desert a patient, It is our duty
to Dispute every inch of ground with
Death - and where we cannot
cure to smooth the Passage out
of life, by ~~Quieting Opiates~~ Medicine
which ~~assuage~~ ease its pains.
go to p 35 #

Joint, tho' not consequently

~~put to its~~ [to be carried] to Debility after disease. —
~~Coming~~ Stale, — nor ~~to the~~ actual ex=
=istence, ~~of disease~~, — it ~~extends~~ likewise to the con=
=valescence, ~~&c~~ to the prevention of the
recurrence of disease. The crisis or ~~end~~
of a disease leaves the system in a worse
state than it found it in point of Debility.
To ~~obviate~~ remove this subsequent debility, tonic remedies
should be ~~continued~~ given, and exciting causes
of morbid excitement avoided for weeks &
months after a patients apparent
recovery. This advice should derive peculiar
weight from recollecting how few patients
recover from the relapses which follow the crisis
fever. After the recovery from Chronic diseases,
~~indigestion~~ the Remedies which removed them
should, in some cases be continued for
years. This will be necessary in more speedy
manner in pulmonary & nephritic Complaints

V The difference in the
24 ~~The~~ cines. ~~that~~ has
this Operation, ~~of~~ that
of preparing Aliment has
and nutritious qualities
on the Stomach, when
Vice Versa. An old & Dry
when a fresh One will not
medicine in substance - Decoct: Tincture & extract.
Dr Grassin says he ~~cured~~ discharged water in a Dropsy by the extract
of Squills, when the powder of that medicine
made no impression upon the kidneys. But
even the ~~same~~ same medicine acts differently according
as it is exhibited in the form of powder, pills
Tincture or Extract. E.g: Iron is more powerful
in powder than in tincture or pills - Sox is more pow:
ful in pills than in water. Bitters are ~~most~~
adjustable to the Stomach
~~Decoct~~ in tinctures, or Infusions. The same remarks
apply to nearly all our medicines. They shd
lead us not hastily to lay aside a powerful
medicine before we had tried it in all its
different modes of preparation. ~~turn back~~
~~to fo 32~~
Food [illegible]

both of which are the effects of debility, the former in the lungs, & the latter kidneys.

But in vain will the efforts of Science Skill, & Vigilance, & humanity in contending with disease Unless we obtain an uncontrouled government of our passions, and secure them by that means from being injured by Nurses, Attendants, and Visitors. For an account of this influence in defeating the best plans of Cure, I refer you to my lecture upon the causes of death in disease that are not immutable". — Of the facts I have there stated, should lead us in all difficult & important cases to rescue our patients out of the hands not only of their nurses, but of their friends,

A country physician informed me that more of his patients died on a Sunday or Monday or two after the week from this cause than at any other time from the want of proper knowledge

26 V I have thus ~~discussed~~ mentioned what ~~it~~ is proper & necessary before we enter upon to be done ~~in Order~~ the cure Diseases - but it remains to say that there are times in which our Lumps in the treatment of Diseases will depend upon doing Nothing. Besieged in 3 ways Cities are taken by Storm, by regular approaches, - and by occupying all the Avenues to it so as to compel submission by Means of famine. Diseases are to be cured in the same way. Recollect the old Latin "Optima Medicina, interdum, nulla medicina". The ~~other~~ ~~besieged a siege~~ ~~ten days than~~ ~~disease~~ the ~~patient~~ - ~~but no exultant raging when a picture~~ ~~life of a single man~~ ~~so~~ like manner ~~is~~ it say "manum de tabula" when a picture is finished. the same will where Diseases are not so violent, nor dangerous ~~thing~~ to ~~the~~ a physician, ~~because battles~~. "manum as to require ~~so sudden or~~ powerful remedies, & officina". in many Cases. i.e. Land from Drawers & Bottles. applyed suddenly, or in a quick succession, ~~there~~ cases there are ~~times~~ in which it will be best to ~~do nothing~~ watch our patients only, & to see that that they do not injure themselves, and

~~food & do not overfeed~~ / w

to sit as centinels over them,
and to administer our Remedies to their
with ~~their~~ our own hands. By these means
many sick people have been snatched from the
grave, ~~and~~ much to the honor of this
physicians, and of the profession of medicine.
~~I~~ nothing less is intended to prevent the visits of

~~H~~aving delivered these preliminary
observations, I proceed next to mention the
different classes of Remedies, ~~and~~ with ~~their~~ the
manner of using them, ~~and~~ so as to obtain
from them the greatest possible benefits.

All Remedies may be divided into such as
as are intended ~~to~~ to abstract morbid excitement
from diseased parts, ~~or~~ to equalize it by
creating new actions in the body, ~~2~~ to obviate debility. The first
Remedies have been called Sedatives, - the ~~latter~~ two last
Stimulants. ~~The~~ I object to both the terms,
but it will be difficult as yet to substitute
better in their room. ~~The Sedative Remedies~~,

prives & sensible Clergymen to our patients
— I think I have often the mind
seen them composed
a Disease by this conversation
and sometimes cured & prayers. I think I have seen happy
effects likewise from a patients making
his will. But he should never be advised
to do so directly by his physician. —

goto V

that they are not injured by the advice, or prescriptions of their friends. ~~In this they~~ The resources of the Constitution ~~& of time~~ are wonderful in many diseases. — This passive Conduct should only be pursued where the disease is unknown, or where the power of medicine has repeatedly been tried in Vain.

But our patients in these cases should not be abandoned to despair. If they are attatched to Medicine, they should take bread pills, or any other inert substance in which they should be encouraged to place confidence for a Cure. The Prince of Orange cured the Scurvy in his soldiers in the ~~foreign~~ town of Breda a while it was believed by giving them a few drops of a coloured liquor in a gallon of water which he pretended was secretly sent into the town. In many ~~gallons of water~~ many recoveries have taken place in such patients from trifling accidents, & a change of situation. ~~In 2 words~~ I shall now make a few remarks upon the choice of medicines. Formerly medicines were valued according to their price & the expense of preparing them. The Apothecaries owed its credit ~~this~~ only to

~~which might with more propriety be called Depleting Remedies,~~
act directly and indirectly. The direct sedatives
~~are extremely limited in their number.~~
are 1 Bloodletting 2 Cold, 3 Fear 4 Abstinence 5 Rest
~~& certain substances usually called sedatives~~ & 6 Reduced atmosphere 7 Darkness &c & silence.
The Indirect sedatives are such Remedies as
~~produce their effects~~ produce their effects by means of Stimulants.
These are - 1 Cathartics. 2 Emetics, 3 Sudorifics,
~~& Diuretics~~ 4 Diuretics, 5 Sialagues, 6 Errhines.
~~& Expectorants~~ Expectorants. 7 Epispastics 8 Blisters & 9 Issues.

The Stimulanting Remedies are such as
properly called medicines and Aliments. ~~They~~ The
The former are greatly diversified according to
to the different ~~textures~~ parts of the body on
which they are intended to act. The latter
Viz Aliments
act in ~~two~~ two ways - ~~by~~ directly upon the
~~Stomach~~ whole System through the medium
of the Stomach, and indirectly by furnishing
~~the Arteries & Veins, and~~ the body with
all the fluids necessary to the performance
of its healthy functions. When they ~~act unnaturally~~
~~call them Toxics~~ - They act in ~~directly~~

its fascinating power as a Coin over the human heart. Sometime Afterwards, medicines were selected from a principle the reverse of this - that is, their effect in exciting horror; and disgust - these were the powder of human Skulls, Blood, testicles & even the Dung of certain Animals. These medicines have ~~yielded to~~ long since fallen into disrepute, ~~and~~ ~~Vegetable Discoveries~~ Nausea but an appeal is still made to the weak part of human Nature, by introducing a host of Articles into Medicine, a great proportion of which are inert, or unnecessary. ~~An Apothecaries~~ Nature which we can Cure, may be cured by a few medicines ~~if it is only by giving them~~ It is only necessary to discover the proper time & manner of giving them that select number, to administer them with Success. By thus confining Ourselves to a few medicines, we become better acquainted with their Virtues & doses. we ~~are~~ render ourselves more ~~over~~, by these means less ex= =pensive and burdensome to our patients.

~~A~~ painter once wrote upon a picture in Chi= ~~Painters~~ too many figures were Crowded, ~~with too many figures~~ " figures to be let ! - He In such a room crowded with bottles, boxes & gally pots, medicines, it would be equally proper to write " Medicines & Shop furniture to be sold here ". —

p 38 con.d: Q

p: 38

℞ I have sometimes thought that
medicines ~~are~~ in the hands of diff=
=rent physicians resembled the Roman
Alphabet and the Chinese Characters.
The former by being compounded in
an endless Variety of ways, are made
to express all the words in our language;
the same
so medicines by being differently prepared,
or exhibited at different times may serve
to cure all the diseases that are subject to
medicine, while the latter by requiring
a Specific character for every word, &
every attribute of a word, resembles the
practice of prescribing a different medi=
=cine for every disease, and for every
Symptom of a disease. There is nearly
the same disproportion between the
remedies of a physician who prescribes
a different medicine
for the name of symptoms of a Disease,
℞ a physician who ~~does not, ℞~~ prescribes

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that they act
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can Cure, a
in make be

Moreover

V The principle of faith acts
most powerfully, where our
patients are ignorant of their
Medicines. Quacks owe much of
their Credit to this Cause.
2S Great pains should be taken
~~2S There are more~~ to support the
hopes of our patients in all Dange=
=rous Diseases. This may be done
without Deceiving them. 'Tis one
thing to encourage a patient, &
another thing to flatter a patient.
The former is ~~innocent~~ & just to &

for the Plate of the system, that there is between the ~~Roofean~~ all Chinese characters, & the Roman alphabet. The former amount to 80,000 — the latter — to just four & twenty.

27

An advantage sometimes arises from connecting the name of ~~medicine~~ the qualities of medicines from our patients, Especially if they disagree with them in any former indisposition — for this may be the case at one time & not at another from two opposite and different states of the system. E.g. Opium. It may arise too from the name of the medicine is not known; Aperients does not always take place. E.g. Calomel to Mrs Shields.

go to No 29 p. 1. 4e

right on

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that they act
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any other
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can cure, n
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useful. The latter is unjust &
cruel, ~~It is in fact~~ and should
be carefully avoided in our
intercourse with sick people.
29. Recollect the same Med: do not
succeed in Children & Adults — Eg
Sal Saturn cures Epilepsy in the
former, but not in the latter.
Blisters behind ears useful in Infancy
in Cephi Diseases, less so in Adult life.
30 Much will depend upon y ~~time~~ time
of giving a medicine — whether in
interval or paroxysm — morning, noon
or evening — beginning — middle or close
of a disease — full or empty Stomach,
rest or exercise of body or mind after-
=wards.
31 In many Cases it is not only
necessary to advise, but to persuade

32

~~Op: 35~~ 20

~~the exhibition~~ composition of medicines, there have been two opinions - the one is that they act best in a simple, the other is, that they are most effectual in a compound state. Both opinions are true. Many of them such as Bark - Opium - Rhubarb, Jalap - Salts - Wine [as in Tetanus Dr Hosack] Castor Oil - Vol: Salts act powerfully when given without any mixture, But many other medicines are improved by being compounded. Dr Akenside cured several cases ~~of~~ by a mixture of Con: Cub: ~~which~~ & Hemlock, which had long resisted the the use of Hemlock. while I was in Edin: an Obstinate head ach which had long resisted the Alternate use of Bark and Valerian in this simple states, yielded in a few days to a mixture of both those medicines. opium alk

In this case a medicine possessing ~~of stimulous~~ any antispasmodic power differing from each of them in its simple state is probably formed, or perhaps we may account

our patients to submit to our remedies.

London
A Physician once said "no sick man is ever a wise man" but we must therefore lead them by their passions - particularly their fears, habits & domestic affections where we cannot lead them by their understandings.

V It is certain sugar & other sweet substances enable the stomach to retain medicines that would otherwise be rejected. - The sugar here acts on the tongue, & being a pleasurable sensation (tho' a weak one) predominates over the disagreeable impression of the medicine. This is a singular fact in our sensations, - that a weak pleasure, overcomes in many instances a stronger pain. I gave the reason for this formerly. - in fainting - in Rheumatism.

Again as Dr Hosack

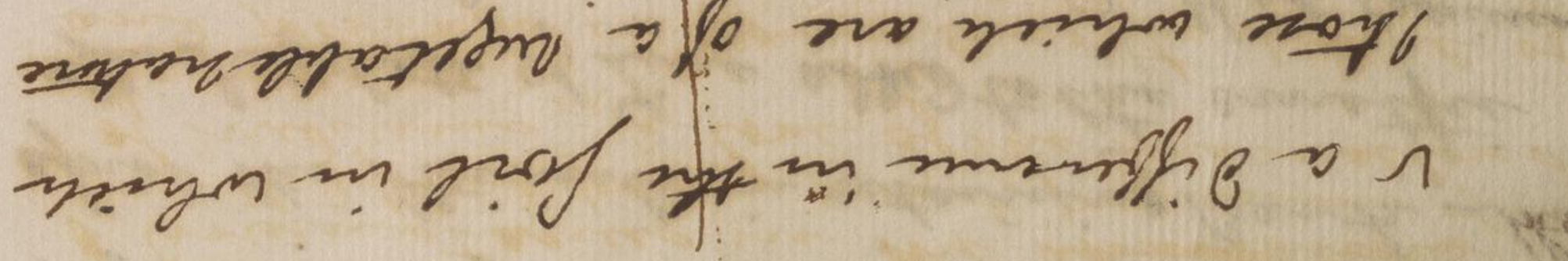
for the efficacy of the compound in another way. I mentioned formerly the case of a Lady who could hear conversation only when she was within the sound of Drums. As the Drum ~~too~~ here excited the membrana tympani to the hearing point - so may not the ~~Bark~~ Lob: or the ~~or the Valerian in the Cattus~~ Cor Lob: or the Hemlock in the cases related by Dr Ahenside, or the Bark, or Valerian in the Case I have mentioned, have excited the sensibility & irritability of the stomach in such a manner as to prepare it to act under the impression of but one of the two medicines that were taken. Take either of the two theories I have delivered. Both of them are true. Perhaps Dr Lordyce who is an advocate for the compositions of medicines, enforces their use in this form, by the analogy of the stomach ~~sense~~, particularly by the sense of taste

illustrated the propriety of thus
combining Active or nauseous medi=
=cines with Sugar or Other Substances to
enable the Stomach & System
to assimilate in the following words.
"Some medicines require their Correctives.
They are not be trusted alone. They
are strangers & enemies to the body, &
must have their guards." Guides &
Certain medicines require
Condiments to make them acceptable to
the Stomach as much as certain
Aliments require Condiments to make
them agreeable to the tongue. All
the preparations of Iron are improved
by being mixed with Ginger - Canella
Alb or Calamus Aromaticus. Both
dies upon the Stomach when used
with the Cloves, when it will not without
it.

retains & digests Aliments most easily when
which is obscurely acted upon ~~most palpably~~
when they are combined with a number of Spices.
~~=ably by this a Peculiarity of Spices over~~
~~Retains them most easily in~~
~~Aliments~~ Sauces and Sounds & act likewise
most powerfully upon our ears & compound
Colors upon our eyes. But this analogy
is not correct. We do no mean to give
pleasure by medicines, but often pain.
we are not mean to act upon the System
in its healthy state, when all its organs &
fibres are tuned to regular & ~~re~~ pleasurable
motions, but in its diseased & deranged
state, when its Organs & fibres are incapable
of feeling pleasure. The Sense of Smelling is
more
certainly regaled by a rose, than by a
single flower, but no one would advise upon
instruments
that account, to use half a dozen ~~knives~~ of
different degrees of size edges to extract a polypus
from the nose in preference to a single knife.
instrument. ~~There can be no doubt but~~

There can be no Doubt but
that some medicines act more powerfully in
a compound, than a single State, but the
knowledge of their relations to each Other can
only be determined by experience. Dr Lordyce
says he has found uneal of the Bitters to
assist the Stomach in retaining Bark — that
the Sulphate of Zinc added to the emetic
Qualities of Ipecacuana, and that Capsicum
& ~~for~~ pepper when mixed, excite mutual the
pain, nor burning in the Stomach which
~~both~~ each excites seperately, & that Squills
when combined with gum ammon: are
more effectual, ~~than~~ in the diseases of the lungs
than when given alone, & that alum is a
greater astringent when given with the powder
of red Roses, than when given alone. ~~As to~~
~~To these remarks for Stats~~ upon these
assertions of Dr Lordyce's I shall only
remark that there is more fallacy in

~~upon~~ ~~I have said that a few medicines given~~ ~~ase~~
~~at a proper time, & in a proper manner are~~
~~the~~ I infer this from the different & con-
= tradictory accounts which are given of them
~~by different physicians.~~
~~We~~ we deliver ourselves from the errors ~~&~~
~~falsehoods~~ which crowd all the systems of
~~and~~ materia medica.



the
~~Our~~ Observations of physicians upon the
Operations of medicine than upon any
other part of our Science. Preconceived hy-
-pothesis - prejudice, - a disregard to ~~time~~
& Circumstances in the ~~Administrations~~ administration
the different forms - parts - & preparations of the
of Medicines, - a love of the marvellous,
same medicines, &
and perhaps in some cases the want of
in physicians'
~~the love~~ of truth, all concur to lead to
error & imposition in the History of the
effects of medicines. Nothing proves this
more than the very opposite accounts
which are daily published of the effects
of the same medicines. I cannot illus-
-trate this remark better than by menti-
-oning the two contrary Opinions of
Dr Fordyce & Dr Cullen of the effects of
Tartarized Antimony - Ipec: & the neutral
Salts. Dr Cullen says they do ~~—~~ most

r to regulate our prescriptions by the
existing & varying State of the System.

Service when they excite Nausea. ~~Cathartics~~ Dr
Hodges denies this, & asserts they produce
most relaxation of the Skin & perspiration
when they excite no Sickness at Sto=
=mach. An Hundred similar instances
of Contradictions might be mentioned
taken from the writings of the first Phy=
=sicians in Europe. The inference from
these remarks is, that we should ~~avoid~~
~~abide the extremes~~ of simplicity, and
~~Comparison in medicines~~ endeavour by
taking all circumstances into Consideration
to discover by faithful Observation what
medicines are improved by mixture.
a wide field is now opened for improving
this part of the Therapeutics, since we
have ~~learned to~~ rejected empiricism in
the exhibition of med.: & have learned

V Before I dismiss this head, permit me ~~to~~
to recommend neatness, ~~cleanliness~~ in
the Composition of your medicines &
taste & comfort
in the Directions which accompany them.
a ~~liquid~~ Julep with a bad Color, pills of
are
an ~~of~~ unequal size, or that ~~powder~~ coarsely
=mixed with each other - powders ~~powder~~ =
=ized, and unequally divided - and Direc=
=tions written in a careless & illegible
hand, or with bad Spelling ~~and~~ never
or without the name of a patient, in =
=scribed on them,
fail to lessen the confidence of a patient,
~~and to lose~~ in a physician, & to lessen the
effects of his medicines upon a disease..

Forms of medicines - Liquid - powder - pills
Infusion &c - much will depend upon
rendering them agreeable to patients. Dr Hahnemann speaks highly of a Dr Thomas who got into
business who consulting the taste of his =

We have thus taken notice of the effects ~~In the Case of diseases~~ of compound med: — let us next inquire into the effects of compound Councils, or of Consulta- =tions in the Cure of diseases. They are highly useful. — 1 because, as "Iron sharp- =neth iron", So One man's Understanding sharpens another, in all the affairs of human life. 2 Because they beget confidence ~~in~~ hope, ~~in a patient~~. The physician who is called into a Consultation acts by his presence with the force & effect of novelty upon the mind of a patient. 3 Because they that excess of solicitude which sometimes embarrasses the judgement of a solitary physician. 4 Because they divide responsibility, and thereby protect the profession of medicine, & the reputation

(k)

Before I proceed to mention the two great Classes into which I propose to divide all our remedies, by of you to recollect that the ~~Full Consideration that~~ partial & universal excitement & excitability always took place in disease. Before we prescribe a single medicine it will be of immense Consequence to know two things. 1 The grade of or deficient excitement, & 2 the grade & seats of excessive & deficient excitability. In a knowledge & the proper application of this of these two things consists the highest grade of Skill in our profession. The difficulty of acquiring it consists 1 in excitement & excitability being combined in the same parts of the body. 2 In great excitement existing in some parts of the body without any or but little excitability

V 3 In one or both of them being in an absorbed, or Suffocated State

+ Where they appear to be Absent, the presumption in most Cases is that they are only in Recent Diseases, Suffocated, and not expended,

V. of Course to be evolved by Dyspeptic remedies. The same remark applies to Diseases which are Attended with severe paroxysms.

& great exit^{y} wth but ~~little~~ little excitement, & In this fluctuation & frequent changes. By knowledge of each of them in these four different States must depend ! Upon the accuracy of a disease - both excitation & excitab^{y} are always in y^{e} greatest excess in this case - 2 upon oppo=site. In similar diseases both exhibit the results the same violent grades & proportions. Thus in fevers the arteries propels great excitem^{t} & excitab^{y} the stomach great excit^{t} the bowels neither excitement nor exit^{y} - hence the costiveness in those diseases & upon the exhibition of medicines. In this way we find its tests - grades & proportions & at encrease or decrease the dose or alter the nature of our med^{s} accordingly. also exercise - Inanition - Cadaveric - & last state - old disease.

N.5 Because they create a new stimulus
in the mind, when confidence languishes
from habit in one physician to
patients. Food should likewise be made
acceptable to sick people. We gain much by
advising it. A pious woman once said she w:
rather make a cup of candle to please the taste
of a sick person than discover a new planet.

5

V In all cases in which a new
and unpopular medicine is judged to
be necessary. N 6

of individual physicians in an unsuccessful issue of a disease. The cases in which Consultations should be resorted to are as follows. 1 in all doubtful cases. 2 in all dangerous cases - not doubtful. 3 in all tedious cases. In these, Confidence from habit languishes in the mind of a patient. Consultations are highly useful, 4 In all desperate cases. Here Consultations satisfy the patient; his friends & the public. 5 In all cases in which there is likely to be an appeal to a Court of Justice, such as in cases of the mind & diseases from assaults &c. In the choice of a consulting Physician, consent only to meeting him whose principles and practice are nearly similar to your own. All heterogeneous Consultations of physicians of opposite Systems & modes of practice are like partnerships in trade. ~~They are not only~~ Their Objects are money, not

V The great & good Dr Sydenham in
the close of his life reproaches himself
with having ~~given~~ lost patients by
yielding his judgment in consulta-
tions with to physicians who pursued
a mode of practice opposite to his
own.

the life of a patient, & thousands of lives
have been sacrificed to them. To yoke & drive
~~with~~ an Ox & Ass ~~together~~ in the same plough was deemed
& forbidden by the Jewish law,
~~and reasonably~~
how much more incongruous & improper
must it be to attempt to cure a disease
by opinions & medicines as unrelated to
each other, as an Ox & an Ass. But further
modes of practice may be proposed alike
proper, if used by themselves, but which
when combined, or pared down to meet the
judgements of the two physicians who
propose them, either do harm, or
leave a patient to perish by his disease.
I am aware that of the difficulty you
will find in carrying this advice into effect,
especially when you recollect how much
and how long I have
suffered ~~in doing so~~ for ~~so~~ having

but not till ~~by bagging after~~

V But I was compelled to do it, ~~thus sacrificing~~
being
frequently opposed, and thereby losing patients whom
might have been saved by another mode of practice;
- Besides ~~I was treated with~~ and finally being treated
with treachery nor Until I had ‡ in two instances

‡ ~~many thousand~~ Until I imposed
this painful duty upon myself, my principles
~~was often~~ were often opposed, & my practice
thwarted, in Consultations. It was only
~~by being obliged~~

In thus seperating myself from some my Brethren
in Consultn who opposed publickly & privately my princi-
ples & practice, I was left to maintain
them alone. ~~with gratitude to~~

‡ been treated with treachery, by physicians
who had consented to my Prescriptions in
a sick room, and then secretly returned
and cautioned our patients against using
them. ~~by Conduct in~~

yet your the example. It was indeed to me a most painful sacrifice of feelings, & an expensive one of interest and reputation. = V I do not ~~at last consider~~ repent of it, for I acted under the dictates of my conscience, and the eyes of my Country has proved that they were correct & just. V By declining Consultations with Genl. who were opposed to my principles & practice in many diseases, I have been left to the uncontrouled exercise of my own judgement, and thankfully I hope established the truth of the former & Success of the latter, as to induce the Genl. who opposed, to adopt them in this utmost extent, since which I have never opposed meeting them in a single instance. ~~go back to p. 96~~

~~Bostonians~~ you will pardon me while I
state my reasons for it as they have
been ascribed to other motives than such
as are the true ones. Long before the memo-
-rable year 1793 I conceived the principles
which in medicine which I am now teaching,
and regulated my practice by them. I
suggested them frequently to my brethren
in Consultations, but always without
obtaining ~~inducing~~ the least accommodation to them.
This opinions and remedies were generally pre-
adopted, in preference to mine & habits
for they favored the prejudices of
the sick. ~~But~~ Where mine were adopted,
it was either so partially or too late as to do no
good, or to do harm. ~~But~~ In two
~~or~~ instances in which they were
submitted to wholly, ~~they were~~ the patients

the Epidemic of
in that year after I adopted the use of
depleting remedies, ~~in the yellow fever,~~
they attacked it publickly in the news papers.
These attacks came in two instances
from physicians who had never before,
to who have never since published a
line upon a medical subjects - from wch.
it is not unfair to infer thier only design
was to abstract the publick confidence from
~~defeat~~
my remedies. It had that effect, and
that to such a degree as to render it necessary
for me to defend my principles upon the

were secretly advised not to make use
of them by the physicians who had
in a consultation.
~~publickly~~ consented to them, By yielding
my judgement to ~~my~~ that of my brethren
I lost several patients ~~whom~~ in diseases
under similar circumstances.
which I have since successfully cured.
Painful as this situation was to me, it
would probably have continued till this
day had not the conduct of ~~two~~ Some
of my Brethren rendered it necessary for
me to act a different part in the year
privately
1793. ~~I~~ not satisfied with opposing
which was uncommonly successful
my practice in that year ~~they~~ privately,
~~they attacked it publickly in the news~~
papers. I defended it through the same
channels of public information. The

thro' the medium of the same channels
in w[ch] they had opposed them. With these
two vile leaders to the opposition to any
reunion & with all who adopted this
practice & objected to consult.

I offered my hand to my brethren,
regardless of the unkindness with which I
had been pursued by them in news
papers & other publications for several
years. — To none of those publications
have I ever published a single
reply. I have a single reply But I
leave

~~In case~~ With these public opponents
~~Had I at these times~~ of my practice I objected to ~~consultation~~
~~from the bar~~ Had our opinions & remedies
differed in shades only, - this would not
have been the case - But they were as
They believed in a plurality of diseases - I held in one -
opposite to each other as the poles - they
the mercury & Lancet which I adopted,
considered as the instruments
of death - I considered their in the same
light - to have Died, with these sentiments
them contrary
in ~~the same sick room~~ a Consultation would have
been to consult a sick room into a
~~Slaughter house~~ therefore
~~Disecting theatre~~. I consciously objected
to it, but my objections lasted no longer
than the erroneous practice I had op-
posed, for as soon as my practice
in ~~that~~ the Yellow Fever of
was adopted, I ~~cheerfully~~ offered to
~~that year~~ & in other diseases, I cheerfully

V characters. I admitted heart of one dis-
with Dr Culfen
=ase. They prescribed for the names of those

Diseases. I prescribed for the State of the
They - for debility - I for morb: Exc.ts 40 cases,
System as Duly. This considered as effects
N
what I considered as effects of contain diseases.
They believed in putrid fever - I believed what I believe them to be
They considered the loss of 3 or 4 Ds as the
the effects of violent action only! -
the extent or plus Ultra of the Lancet. In
my hands it was by
discard limited only to the Quantity
employed
force of a Disease. They considered mercury
Bark: prescribing by as a kind of high priest to be employed
only in small doses, & in two or a few
cases. I employed it. considered it as a safe sedative,
and as proper in large Doses & in all
Diseases of a similar character states of the
System. To have Wilty such opposite
it would
Opinions & modes of practice. I should
have been criminal in me to have
acted other in any other manner than
I have done. Much as I have suffered

But the difference of our opinions ~~and ways~~ in medicine, and of our modes of practice extended to other subjects, & other diseases. They admitted ~~1200 differen~~ a vital principle, and the powers of nature ~~in the~~ ~~cause of~~ I denied them both. They believed in Spasm in the capillaries to be the proximate cause of fever. I placed it in a Convulsion ~~only~~ of the Arterial System. They admitted 1200 different diseases designated by different generic & specific ~~names~~, characters. In short - my principles & practice were so wholly opposed to theirs, that when we employed the same remedies, we gave them at different times - in different doses & ~~to~~ to produce different effects. — ~~He publicly spoke. to~~ During a ~~period of several years, I have suffered~~ ~~the~~ my conduct in thus refusing to sacrifice my principles & the

by it, I do not repent of it. Brutus
said at the close of his life - "O Virtue I
have worshipped thee as a Shadow & found
thee as a Substance". ~~But~~ Contrary to the
Declaration of that illustrious Roman, I
can truly say ~~I found~~ of I have
~~worshipped~~ found Virtue to be a Substance".

V One of the physicians who objected my practice, & objected in a consultation to the use of Ø - in a hepatitis - now give it in every case of Ø Other Obstinate Diseases - I have lived to see of that disease - Another who spoke with horror of my bleeding in the Gout - now prescribe the Lancet to cure it - a third who limited Ø to 30 Ounces in a bilious fever, now draw 110 Ounces in a case of that disease - a fourth who called ten drops of Laudanum a Dose of a dose - and a 5th - who compared it publickly to the same Quantity of Arsenic both give those medicines in much larger Doses - I have lived to see not only use a purge but to excite a salivation in all cases

to criminal Consultations,
Dictates of my Conscience has cost me
very Dear. My brethren exhisted most
of the Citizens of Philad.a on their side
of the Question. They filled two papers
papers for several years with Calumnies
against me. I was Often publickly
called a madman & a
called a Murderer, and the mad Shirt, &
the Laws of the State were alternately
called upon to confine, or punish me,
& what is more - the Legislature for my
Opinions & practice in my profession, in
so the measures & views publish-
were encouraged, Rewarded for insulting me.
-tions against me, I have never published
a single reply & I believed that
Heaven & time would sooner or later
do me justice, nor has my belief de-
-ceived me. I have lived to see the
Citizens of Philad.a call Damned from the
the Remedies they once rejected with horror
I have lived to see V

V we shall do some good by
lessning the Sufferings & distress
with which persons descend to
the grave in Diseases which have
been pronounced to be incurable.
~~This Lecture will be greatly elevated~~
~~by a blic~~ go to p. 39. ✝
~~It remains~~

✝ I have lived to see the citizens
of Philad^a. ~~who once traduced~~
some of whom once proposed to
or to throw
Drown me out of this city, now
me in the river.
Demand the remedies they once
^ I have lived to experience a return of
rejected with horror. - But
the confidence & attention of my patients,
Great: I have lived to obtain a
gratifying
more ~~gratifying~~ purpose. ✝

have lived to enjoy a

longer Doses — ~~I have lived to see~~ my
to excite a salivation in all cases

ipsius initiorem!" I object to
this cult. It partakes of the cold
blood of pagan morality. Had phy-
=sicians acted agreeably to it, at all
times, many diseases we now cure
would have still been mortal.
- As yet we do not know the ex-
=tent of our art, nor the exact
limits of life & death. It becomes
us never to shrink from a
difficult case when the pros-
=pect of a cure is but in the ratio of
1 to 1000. By giving notice
of the probable Uncertainty of our
prescriptions, we shall save our
reputations, and if we do not,
we shall lose them but for a
time. Even in our unsuccessful
attempts to relieve our patients

...m simply
...lity – tonics.
...o extensive
...which will
...13 & 14th Heads
...s. ——
...rasks upon
...ill persuade
...introducing them
...remedies. ~~Diseases~~
...the first time
& the stimulating
...rescribed indiscriminately
...by the previous
...ve Nature.
...Head is
...ly on this
...y it not you

triumph ~~I have mentioned~~ ~~which~~ much greater than those ~~last~~ ~~I mean~~ over myself

for I can truly say I most

cordially forgive all the slanders

& injuries I have received from my

brethren. As a proof of it, I have more

~~than once offered them my hand~~ But

~~forgiveness~~ The benefits ch

I hope have accrued to my

fellow citizens from my Late

~~have offered, will~~ have more

~~much more than~~ repaid me

for all my sufferings in

the cause of truth & humanity.

Return with pleasure from the

~~Pardon~~ ~~this~~ Digression. ~~It was~~

~~It was made necessary by the~~

remarks on ~~go~~ to new p 36 ff.

Consultations.

~~so that~~

larger doses

to excite a ~~salivation~~ in all cases

act in removing Diseases I shall call them simply Stimulants. When they act in removing debility — tonics.

Besides the Remedies of these two extensive classes — there are some Others which will be introduced under the 10. 11. 12. 13 & 14th heads of our Syllabus of Therapeutics. —

I shall now make a few remarks upon our first class of Remedies. You will perceive I hope at once the propriety of introducing them before the Stimulating & Tonic Remedies. ~~Diseases~~ Diseases for the first time we generally see where they require Sedatives, — the Stimulating, Tonic remedies are moreover seldom prescribed until after the System has been previously prepared for this ~~by~~ Operation by the previous use of such as are of a Sedative Nature.

1 The first remedy Under this head is Bloodletting. I shall treat fully on this head in our lectures on fevers. Leaving it next year here

~~It~~ remains only ~~that~~ we name a Disease before we attempt cure it. This will be necessary while nosology retains so strong a hold upon the minds of our patients. A Lady in London who had been bled by a noted Surgeon, observed a few days afterwards a blackness around the Orifice in her Arm from an effusion of a small portion of blood under the skin. She sent for her Surgeon to know the cause & name of that appearance. He said, it was often followed ‡

V 3 Fear induces morbid excitement by abstracting the stimulus of Courage and Confidence. You have all seen it cure the hiccup. I shall mention hereafter some other diseases in which it is useful, also the manner of applying it.

---

‡ bleeding, and that there was no danger from it. This did not satisfy her. She sent for a 2d Surgeon, who declined to name the disorder on her Arm, but sent her a liniment to discuss it. Still dissatisfied, and alarmed, she sent for a 3d Surgeon who the instant he saw the blackness, cried out "an Ecchymosis on a dam!" This was enough. The ignorance of the man vented her complaints against her

larger doses
to excite a salivation in all cases

2 The next is Cold. This remedy has been applied by means of Air - water & Ice.
It is chiefly useful in fevers when the heat of the body is above 96, and the skin at the same time Dry. But it is useful in violent diseases of the muscular system particularly Convulsions in Ch. In these cases it acts by abstracting excitement, and by despending the visitability of the muscular fibres. I shall hereafter mention the diseases in which each of the forms of Cold is most proper, & the time & manner of using them.

4 Abstinence has various grades. It consists in refraining from fresh animal food. 2 from salted animal food. 3 from vegetables, milk & saccharine substances, and 4 from fish 5 from liquid aliment of all kinds. In

former Surgeons, & ~~gave the~~ exposed the utmost confidence in the Gentleman who had ~~named~~ her disorder, and ~~in~~ who by ~~neglecting to do anything for it permitted it to~~ a trifling application removed ~~in~~ it a few days. It is thus Gent. still the Unity of disease is generally admitted, you must ~~chrysmose~~ morbid excitement wherever you find it, if you mean to acquire business or reputation in your profession. to be lost in in first Lecture on ~~return to p 36~~ ✓
Nosology in the practice of physic. —

V I have read of an asthma being cured by it ~~at~~ Dr Percival relates the fact. Atticus lost his fever ~~in the~~ 2 days after he began to fast. He died on the 5th Day of his fasting. ‡ Dr Gregory relates in his features the following fact in favor of the Utility of abstinence. If Numbers of prisoners taken by Nayder Ally in One of his wars with the English subsisted - some had hepatitis - some Dyspepsia - some bilious affections - they were fed sparingly on rice. All recovered, while their friends who lived well at ~~work~~ furnished with same diseases. —

to excite a salivation in all cases

~~from fasting entirely~~ all the

Some cases - the Quantity of Aliment must likewise be diminished. There are Diseases as I shall say hereafter in which a Diet so scanty as to approach to famine may be useful, - and there is One in which a total Abstinence from food for two or three days may be is indicated. The Diffi= =rent degrees of Abstinence which have been mentioned act in 3 ways: 1 By lessening the fulness of the blood vessels, & thus diminishing all the Secretions. 2 by abstracting stimulus & 3: by creating (when great hunger is induced) a new and powerful action in the Stomach powerful as to overcome the morbid action for which it is prescribed.

The Operation of this Remedy is too

Famine
Abstinence cleanses the bowels. They are white after
Putrid Fevers.

5 Rest abstracts all that portion of stimulus
which is imparted by muscular action. It is
of great importance as we shall say hereafter
in fevers.

6 Darkness abstracts the stimulus of light. The
~~Hall hereafter mention its use.~~

7 Silence abstracts the stimulus of sound. The
good effects of both in diseases of the brain shall be
mentioned hereafter.

In abstracting stimulus in the ways I have
mentioned, I am aware we accumulate excitability. But it must be suffered gradually to it may be discharged by more safe & easy means than those employed by nature, — that is
conveying it off by stimulants which act upon
parts more essential to life than those in
which morbid excitement existed.

larger doses
to excite a fabrication in all cases

slow to be ~~used~~ used in diseases of a violent nature which tend rapidly to ~~dis~~ destroy vital parts or to ~~death~~. It has been used with great advantage in chronic diseases attended with plethora, and often cures without the aid of any other depleting remedy. It moreover by accumulating excites by the ~~direct~~ debility ~~it~~ induces on the system, ~~renders~~ its being more easily acted upon by topic medicines. ~~H~~

There are three facts on the subject of abstinence which are worthy of our notice.

1 The Indians always use it for wounds Days before a battle - by which means fewer die of wounds than among the armies of civilized nations. Hence its utility before surgical operations.

2 ~~Beasts~~ Animals which are kept from eating two or three days before they are killed, are less disposed to putrefaction than

3 we endure [illegible] after [illegible] food.

V In favour of the use of Seduction,

exercise strong emotions of the body all
act in this way. 3 by exciting an action
in the stomach, which by sympathy or
by what Dr Darwin calls association,
excites or suspends motion in
certain parts of the body, particularly the
heart & blood vessels. Nitre, & all nause-
-ting medicines probably act in this way.
The two medicines which act in the
two former ways are the safest by the sedatives
which we know to act.

In abstracting excitement the utmost
care should be used to do it gradually. The
system revolts at all great & sudden changes.
But of this more hereafter.

We proceed now to say a few words
upon such meds as abstract morbid
excitement when excessive, by this stimulus
upon a part, or the whole of the body.

The stomach is preeminent over all the parts of the system that have been named in its sympathy ~~or apocia~~ with other parts of the body. We see this in ~~the production of~~ diseases. ~~How~~ The want of or a morbid excess of it appetite is often the first sign of approaching indisposition sickness, or vomiting accompany nearly all ~~most~~ violent diseases whether they be derived from irritations received into the stomach, or from impressions made upon other parts of the body. ~~In our last lecture~~ The stomach was compared to the dial plate of a watch ~~of the whole system~~ and the ~~its~~ derangements in pointing out ~~of the~~ the derangements of the whole system. In the case of those derangements we considered the stomach as the regulator of a watch. ~~So~~ By ~~the~~ ~~In~~ ~~light as~~ ~~the~~ ~~considered as~~ moving it properly we impart order to every part of the machine. In like manner by remedies which act upon the stomach, we convey ~~carry~~ to every part of the body. ~~the~~

~~I believe that the~~ system in its different divisions is capable of feeling more than one stimulus at a time, but that ~~the~~ one system such as blood vessels - canal &c can feel more than one ~~two~~ stimulus at a time. ~~nervous system - alimentary canal - muscular - glandular - vascular~~

~~of Dr~~ ~~decide upon two~~ four Questions remark

~~But~~ but first it will be necessary to ~~show~~ that

1 I believe in the action of Specific stimuli,
that
that is that some medicines act upon one part
of the body, while they are inert upon
Others.

2 I believe that many medicines act upon
the whole system ~~chiefly~~ through the medium
of particular parts of it, - such as the sto-
-mach - bowels - mouth - nose & skin.

3 I believe that there are some medicines ch
produce their salutary effects by entering the
blood, and thus acting upon diseased parts
of the body, some Diuretics probably act in this
way.

4 I believe that several medicines which
enter the blood are ~~first~~ deprived of their
medicinal qualities in the first passages,
and that in their passage thro the circulation
they do neither good, nor harm.

I believe that certain medicines
act chiefly on the sensibility, and others,
on the Irritability of the System,
while Others act with equal
force upon both of them. Thus
Camphor acts upon sensibility
chiefly - while Digitalis act chiefly
upon Irritability. Tobacco applied
to the Skin so as to excite Vomiting
acts chiefly on Irritability for it
excites no sensation on the parts
affected - while Mustard Blisters acts upon
both sensibility chiefly Irritability When
applied to the Skin - for it redness
sooner acts Otherwise than by the
pain it induces, & upon the

V feil Barfe, but is one of
the hystems can have two
Different actions exited in
them by Different medicines
at the same time. This remark
is liable only to the exceptions
of sympathy being disolved by
disease between the different
parts of the same hystem.

+ consequence to attend to this,
for diseases often require Different
stimulents according to the
hystem they occupy. —

In admitting that some med.
act specifically upon certain
hystems more than others, I wish
to be understood that I do not

Bark

whole Systems. Opinions are

based & Insisted: -

I believe that Concentrated

action upon one

of the Systems than Others - this

Tonic. upon the Stomach - Calls

on the Vessels - Garlic upon Cafeaped.

on the Nerves - Bark on the

blood Vessels de while Others act upon

two or three of the Systems at

a time upon all of them. Opium

Opium possesses this pre-eminence

over all other medicines. It is of +

I believe that the System in its

different divisions is capable of being

the actions of more than one

Stimulus & those of opposite natures

at the same time. Thus the Vessels

will [illegible] full & bounding, at the

same time that the Blood vessels V

believe in what are called Specifics
~~that~~ (I for the perhaps disease excepted)
which act upon certain disease,
& thus destroy them. The doctrine
originated in the humoral pathology
when all Diseases were ascribed to
certain morbid or peccant matters,
and when medicines were supposed
to take the writs of a
~~like to actors a municipal~~
~~to act~~
~~from physicians rods to act~~
~~like the offices of a sheriff that~~
Sheriff in his hands of his officers,
deputed to arrest and select
the name of the writ and the offen-
=ding Disease.

℣ They are exhibited by the mouth, and thro the Anus by way of Injections. They I shall divide them into three Classes. 1st. Emetics: ℞ - Sulphur - Sweet oil & molasses - Castor oil, Rhubarb & Butter-milk - Land & oysters of ℔ss to ℔i of warm water with Cocl. i of Salt & sugar & molasses in it.

2 Aperient Rhubarb, Jalap, and Calomel with Oysters and more Purgative by the addition of purging Salts or Castor Oil

Drastic -

3 Aloes, Gamboge, Scammony, Resin of Jalap Calomel with Oysters of ℔ij of water with Tobacco infused in it, or Injections, or ℞ to disturd the bowels. - These are like Scrapers to clean the pipi of a Stove instead of a brush.

℣ In all cases where they are unable to perform their Offices in Consequence of a preternatural Accumulation of mucus or slime in them. - also in all Cases of Costiveness from preternatural torpor such as occurs in Hipochondriasis, melancholy & madness. 2d 3. Drastic

The first to Indirect Stimulants are

Cathartics. These are med:

intended to discharge the contents of the bowels. V
They have been divided into different Classes
according to the effects they are intended to
produce They are indicated

1 When the bowels are over distended with faces.
undigested
2 ~~Which they~~ ~~are~~ are irritated by ~~acid~~
~~a foreign matter lodged~~
Aliment, or by an excess of bile, or by
acrid bile, also by any foreign matters.
throat & windpipe,
3 In all diseases of the head & breast attended
with great morbid action or Congestion.
The Cathartics for all these three No 1.
5 In all diseases of the same kind, in Con-
-tiguous Viscera - particularly of the liver,
Sp Cap & Kidneys. No 1. & 2. Lenient & active.
all
6 In ~~many~~ diseases of the Skin in full
and plethoric habits. The connection be-
-tween the Skin & bowels is so intimate
that artificial debility in the latter, seldom
fails of inducing it in the former
No. 1. & 2. Lenient & Laxative.

We no wonder they promote Absorption in the
neighbouring Lymphatics, when according to some
exp^ts they promote it ~~from the Air~~ in more distant parts. Hence I said
formerly the body is sometimes heavier after taking
a purge than before - owing to Absorption of moisture
from the Air - probably by the Lungs. —

(1 In Dysentary Diarrhoea. In the former
They evacuate acrid Contents of the bowels —
In this Latter - they create a new action more
related to the natural Action of the bowels
than that which takes place in Diarrhoea.
It Destroys old habits 2 best Rhubarb.

7 In a dryness of the skin from too much
excitement in the capillary vessels. In
the ~~year~~ yellow fever of 1793 strong purges seldom failed
of producing sweats, by reducing the pores to
the sweating point. They had the same
effect according to Dr. Mitchell in the yellow
fever which prevailed in Virginia in 1741.
No: 2 Relief such as

8 In all the diseases which arise from plethora
~~particularly~~ ~~diseases~~ hæmorrhages, ~~pregnancy~~, and
parturition. No 1. & 2 lenient & active

9 In dropsical effusions attended with signs
of great morbid action. Cathartics in these
not only promote absorption, but
cases probably act by inducing a retrograde
action of the lymphatics which terminate
in the bowels - and hence the immense discharge
of water with feces, which we observe after
the exhibition of purges in Dropsies. V
No 2. and 3 Lenient & Drastic

10 In Obstructions of the hæmorrhoidal
vessels, whether they appear in visible, or

V

11 In Obstinate Obstructions from Spasm and Contractions, accompanied with pain & retention of the faces. vo 1. 2. 43. —

12 Dr Hamilton has all three lately commended them in typhus fever & Chronic & Writ'd Dr Chronic other diseases, but without specify- ing the grades of those diseases. There is a grade of typhus fever in which I shall say hereafter - purges - may even a spontaneous flood - have sometimes induced sudden death.

I shall only remark further that the good effects of purges depend frequently upon their chronic effect in producing a chronic Diarrhoea with them. a transient last purge seldom cures a disease — while a lax chronic Diarrhoea often cures chronic Disease. Ld madness — Liver Comp^ts &c. They act like a trade wind. the other Symptoms.

invisible piles. ✓
No: 1. Lenient

Different kind of Cathartics are indicated
morbid
in three different states of the system.

1 When the bowels are irritated - lenient
purges - should be used such as Castor oil,
sulphurs - Cream of Tart - Sweet oil & molasses &c.

2 ~~When~~ In a torpid state of the bowels, Aloes
& Gamboge, & Jalaps are required.

3 In ~~obstinate~~ habitual affections accompanied
with great morbid action Saline purges
should be preferred.

4 In Hepatic inflam^n & Obstructions Calomel
with Jalaps shd be given.

5 ~~In~~

In the use of Cathartics - the following remarks
require our attention.

1 After a large dose of any purging med: which
has worked copiously, a much less dose of the same
medicine will always act upon the bowels, owing to
the irritability left ~~by~~ upon the bowels by the
strong purge.

bring it in —

Or Quantity. Injections that act from their Quality are composed of Salt com. = mon Salt - Sulphate of Soda — Castor Oil — tobacco, in from ℥ss to ℥i of water They act best in a small quantity of water as ℥ss. Injections that act from their Quantity are composed chiefly of water from ℥i to ℥iij They act by the stimulus of distention. this is sometimes employed by the Smoke of tobacco - also for the same purpose — conveyed into the bowels by means of a pipe contrivd for that purpose.

V Injections are to be preferred to purges 1 Where the Stomach rejects medicines of that Class. 2 Where the Obstructions are seated in the larger or lower bowels. In Obstructions of the upper bowels, they are less useful.
3 Where a revulsion is wished for from the head & Stomach. 4 Where the kidneys bladder or Uterus are affected by the [illegible] Bowels.

This remark is taken from Dr Darwin.

2 Cathartics may often be employed as alterative
Medicines to induce changes into the system.
For these cases, they should always be given
~~in small doses.~~ so as to produce an artificial Diar:
~~and should never operate more~~
~~than twice a day.~~ Nature suggests this mode of
using them. I have once known her to
3 ~~Do.~~ When it is necessary to continue them a great
while, they should be changed, & used in rotation.
strong weak hydragogues.
4 No solid food should be taken while the body
is under the operation of a cathartic.
5 ~~Non~~ It is common to work off Cathartics with
their drinks. They render the operation of a purge
easy, but ~~I am not sure, they~~ they do not increase its efforts.
— By dilution, they probably weaken its force. —
6 They operate most certainly & most copiously
when taken at bedtime.) ~~Physicians~~
6 The milder purges gently induce sweat more
speedily than such as are of a drastic nature.
~~7 Do big Injections should not by their quality~~

~~† upon the subject of purges I shall add~~

~~that~~ We are often defeated in our expec-
-tations from them by giving them in
large doses, and leaving the bowels to re-
-turn to their former
wish to reduce the Symptoms by which it
should be done
-tificial Diarrhœa.
expended, at the same
is taken down, whereas by active purges
the excitab.y is suddenly accumulated, but
not expended by which a new disease
particularly a Catarrh is often induced.
Many - many diseases are cured by a
spontaneous Diarrhœa - Why should we
not immediate Nature by adopting this
remedy. It should be confined to

chronic diseases chiefly. Acute diseases require more ~~[illegible]~~ copious & prompt eva=
- cuations from the bowels.

Contents of the lower bowels. 5 to ~~Lead~~ To
~~Recovery from any Cause is stated in~~
~~the lowers bowels. 6 when~~ ~~habits~~ where
we wish to obviate habitual Costiveness.
— Injections irritate Cert about 12 inches of the
bowels, whereas purges irritate the
whole intestinal canal, and thus
increase the disorder they are intended
to cure. The Patient Disease to be
initiated in the use of this refreshment
mode of ~~opening the bowels~~ removing
Costiveness. They The faeces are most
apt to stagnate in the lower bowels
where injections act promptly upon
them. They act by Quality & Quantity. In bilious
diseases, purges should be joined with them. The whole Canal is
In Additional to the two modes of changing
thus depraved.
the bowels by purges & Injections, I shall
add a 3rd that is Fasting. Redi says he
found all the bowels of all the animals
he destroyed by famine, not only clean,
but White Hogs cure their incipient diseases in
this way.

Cathartics are forbidden in all cases of ~~Diarrhœa~~ debility especially when it succeeds an acute fever. A single purge has often brought on a relapse ~~after~~ of an Intermittent.

2 They are forbidden in diseases of weak morbid action as ~~typhous fevers~~ in the typhus states of all typhus fevers. —

3 They are forbidden in ~~hæmorrhages~~ from the ~~bowels~~ lungs.

4 In ~~Inflammation of the~~ the first stage of the Colica pictonum — for a reason to be given when I treat on that Disease.

It may not be amiss to add to what has been said of the Cathartic medicines, that the Intestines of horses are more irritable than the Intestines of the human species, & that require the most lenient purges to move them: Jalap & Rhubarb are less proper for them than Castor Oil, Salts, & Aloes.

Of Emetics

The design of this class of med[s] is induce vo-
-miting by acting directly or indirectly upon
the Stomach. They may be divided into Class
1 such as act promptly upon the stomach.
these are thrusting the fingers Down
the throat, - tickling the fauces with a fea-
-ther, - giving large Draughts of warm water,
and perhaps white Vitriol. I shall call
this Class prompt Emetics. They are de-
2 Such as act feebly, but certainly
upon the Stomach. To this class belong several
gentle Emetics - I shall only name
Ipecacuana & Squills. Liniment
3 Such as act Ipecac[a] & Sq: Ol: Tar
They act best when combined as
and thro' it upon the whole System.
These are chiefly Emet: Tartr: & Antim: Vin:
Emetics are indicated in all cases

V They are indicated likewise in a tendency to Apoplexy from Crapula, or intoxication.

vv I have twice prevented Death from Opium by thrusting a feather down the throat. The Rutherford — Likewise by warm water — Mr Hill — after feather & Emetics had failed.

≠ They are useful likewise in the typhoid state of fever. In this case they excite the [illegible] whole System. Dr Hingham has remarked that they are much safer in that state of fever than purges. I believe it. I have seldom known death from them, but I have known it frequently from an over Dose of a purge, or from a sudden Diarrhœa of spontaneous Diarrhœa.

where the Stomach has suddenly received any substance in it of a poisonous nature, such as arsenic, the acid preparations of ☿ or Antimony, or a ~~deadly~~ dose of Laudanum taken accidentally or intended to cause an voluntary death. The emetics for this purpose should be taken from the first & third Class. The Sulphate of Zinc is especially to be relied on. ℍ

2 They are indicated to discharge Bile, mucus and ~~acid~~ indigestible matters from the Stomach. ~~The~~ The 2nd Class of emetics is most proper for this purpose. The Ipecacuanha

3 They are indicated in a languid, or torpid and Liver. They are ~~to~~ useful in preparing the Stomach ~~preparient~~ to be acted upon with more force & success by tonic remedies. 2nd D The Ipecacuanha

4 —— in all moderate diseases of the head — more especially in that species of head Ache which is excited by any thing ~~in~~ during.

V ways 1 by equalizing the excitement
of the System; and 2 by discharging the
feuds of the incipient Disease from the
Stomach.

2 & 3: 2d

10 In Dysenteries & in some cases of Dysentery

11 They are more safe & more powerful
in the Diseases of Children, than in
Adults: & from its being in them more
common & natural, & from no risk of
hemorrhages or ruptures attending them.
& Children
require larger doses of Emetics in pro-
portion to their ages than Adults from
their Stomachs being so generally
lined with Phlegm ~~which~~. This is the
more necessary if they have a

wrong action in the stomach. do powerfully
~~They heal~~ and effectually do they act on every part
of the region of the head, that they have sometimes
cured opthalmia, and tooth Ache. 2 & 3rd
The Lenient & active,
5 They have sometimes been exhibited w: 2da
success in removing tumors in remote parts
of the body. They act here by exciting the absorbents.
2 & 3rd The lenient & active

6 In a dropsical effusions of a recent nature,
~~and not accompanied with inflam~~ Actions
in the blood Vessels they act as powerful mane=
-ants by all the emunctories of the body.
3rd or Active.

7 In cases of oppression of the lungs with
as in Catarrh pulm: Consumption & Asthma &
Pneumo-pus or spasm they are useful.
Hydrothorax. 2d The lenient
8 In great Dryness and torpor of the skin they
are & then are useful to promote sweats.
2 & 3rd len. Active
9 In the forming state of malignant &
Contagious fevers then they act in two V

I cough - for as they are unable to
spit till they they are two or three
years old, all the matter they
expel from their lungs by coughing,
descends directly into their stomachs.